REMARKS OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, At the Dinner of the Jackson Democratic Association, January 8, 1852.

The following toast having been read, and received with three hearty cheers-Hon. STEPHEN A. Douglas: A noble specimen

fortune; he never will forget first principles-

applause. He spoke as follows: Gentlemen, what shall I say? What can I say after our illustrious guest has exhausted one branch of the subject, and my distinguished friend from Michigan has said all that was appropriate to be said this night for the purpose of honoring, and of keep- neutrality. [Cries of "Good! good!"] ing fresh in our memories all the attributes that per-

him. [Cheers.]

the democratic party under democratic administrahas been the result not only of the principles, but of by our political opponents upon principle-they taking the ground distinctly that our territory is alharmony with the principles of their party-that is, retrograding, instead of progressing; for they assumed fore no additions should be made to it. Mr. Madison, in defence of the constitution of the United braced under one republic, which would enable the representatives to assemble, perform their official dutheir private affairs, resume their public duties during the same year. Rapid as has been our growth, the islands on this side of the main channel of the two great seas. [Tremendous apppause.]

well adapted to the entire continent as it was to the vided democratic principles are strictly and relifederal government is confined within its legitimate limits-if the reserved rights of the States and the people are held sacred-there can be no danger resulting from the indefinite extension and increase of these States. [Great applause.] Why, sir, my friend before me (Mr. Cass) well recollects when there was no State west of the range of the Allegany mountains; and the prevailing sentiment was, that that range constituted such a barrier that it was impossible even for Ohio and New York to belong to the same confederation. And yet every State that has been added to this Union in the northwest has been a band of iron to hold the States together. [Ap-

I am by no means certain but that the sectional strife, jealousy, and ambition engendered between the North and the South would ere this have dissolved this glorious Union had it not been for the Great West. There she stands with an intelligent and patriotic population, born in about equal numbers in each of the great geographical divisions of the Union. with her trade flowing down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and down the great chain of lakes, and over the numerous lines of railroads and canals to the Atlantic, and with her fervent affection for friends, for kindred, and for native land, binding her with equal tenacity to the North and to the South. [Applause.] How can such a Union ever be dis-solved? [Tremenduous applause.] The North and South may quarrel and wrangle about a question which should never enter the halls of Congress; but the West will say to the South, You must not leave us; and to the North. You must faithfully observe the constitution-with all its compromises. [Continued applause.]

Mr. President, I repeat, therefore, that every new State added to the Union, and every one which shall be admitted into its bosom, adds new guarantees for the perpetuity of the Union, so long as the constitution is faithfully observed, and the rights of the States are protected under the guardainship of democratic

administrations. [Great applause.]

Mr. President, we have much to do. The democracy have a mission to perform. It is the great mission of progress in arts and the sciences-in the science of politics and government-in the development and advancement of human rights throughout the whole world. [Applause.] We have a mission to perform in developing correct principles here; for, al-

A system of laws that was adapted to our condibecause he advocated it a quarter of a century ago;

permanently in the ascendency labors under a fatal delusion. We must observe eternal vilgiance. The At the Festival of the Jackson Democratic Association, democratic principle is eternal, and perpepual action and undyinging energy are requisite to give it force and carry it into effect. It requires harmony, energy, and unity of action now as much as at any former period of our political Listory. It is required of the young democracy—the architect of his own both in reference to domestic questions and to our foreign policy. I think it is time that America had Mr. Douglas rose, and was greeted with hearty a foreign policy—[applause and cries of "Good! good !"]-u foreign policy predicated upon a true interpretation of the laws of nations-a foreign policy in accordance with the spirit of the age-[great applause]-but not such a foreign policy as we have seen altempted to be enforced in this country within upon the other. Yet we have assembled here to- the last three years. [Cries of "Good! good!" night on an occasion that inspires every democrat We have been told, and you are told every day, that with feelings of pride in connexion with that great neutrality is the true American policy; and that plea political party in this country with which we are has been the excuse for the acts which have been peridentified. The day not only presents to the mind a formed by the existing administration in connexion great event in the annals of our national history, but it with the Cuban question. [Great applause.] They brings before us more immediately the character of the employ the American navy and army to arrest the man who has made a greater impress upon our institutions than any man who has ever lived, if we ex- supplies of every kind which may be sent in aid of cept the Father of his Country. [Great cheering.] the patriot cause, and at the same time give free pass-No man has ever existed upon the American conti-age and protection to all men, ammunition, and supnent since the days of Jefferson who was so perfect plies which may be sent in aid of the royalist cause, and truthful an exponent of democratic principles as and CALL THAT NEUTRALITY! [Great applause.] was Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.] He was a great If I am engaged in a struggle for my life with a fee military man. The battle of New Orleans proved that is about to crush me, what do I care whether him to be a hero; but his acts as a statesman were as you turnish him with a club with which to beat out far superior to anything that he ever performed upon my brains, or seize the weapon from my hands with the field of battle as the sun is more brilliant than the which I was about to defend myself? If they would spent in the vindication and advocacy of democratic meon! [Cheers.] It is Andrew Jackson as a poli- propose to stop men and supplies on both sides, or principles, and who, by his eminent talents and high tician, Andrew Jackson as a statesman, Andrew open the door wide, and give free egress and ingress statesmanship as our Minister at the Court of Paris, Jackson as a democrat that we have assembled here to both, I could then understand what they meant by contributed so largely to raise our country in the es-

tained to him in that character. But, gentlemen, an American citizen as an outlaw and pirate, and au- always reliable, has been tempered by experience. I am not going to detain you with a eulogy upon thorizes any government into whose hards he may Andrew Jackson. Let his own history be written, fall to execute him without the forms of trial simply and no man will be able to write an culogy upon because he was going to wage war in what he believed truly to be the cause of liberty-I do not dis-Gentlemen, this is a festival of the Democratic tinetly understand. The decrine prevails, too, that, a Association. It is not out of place, therefore, upon because we have a statute that prohibits the fitting this occasion to indulge in remarks which may be out of armed expeditions against other countries considered of a partisan nature. Yet I would say with which we are at peace, and because that statute anything new or interesting to you. nothing that could not be verified by the truth of his- imposes a penalty for its violation, therefore the extory. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan ecutive branch of the government is authorized to detions! [Cheers.] Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Cal- claimed piracy, we find the Spanish government has enjoy liberty and equal rights, and the voice of this ifornia-every inch of ground that we have acquired acted upon that proclamation, and executed fifty Aand all of those measures were strenuously opposed entered into between the United States and Spain.

ready too large for any one system of government. senting a bill of indictment against the present admin- of the Far West I would say to you that the cause of Their policy seems to have been always in perfect istration and the whig party. It is no part of my democracy there is onward and upward. You are the ground that the country was too large, and there- verdict will be. [Great applause.] I have only al- eroment. I went out in a democratic way, and when States, said that no country was too large to be em- have a duty to perform; and hence that we should be mountains democracy prevailed and flourished. And ties, return to their constituents, and, after arranging gan (Mr. Cass) has told you that the next President trious patriot before me, (Gen. Cass.) and Douglas, and wide as has been our expansion, yet the advance also. [Great applause.] But we should remember to bring about a compromise of the exciting quesof science, of the mechanic arts, the means of inter- that the democracy are never in so great peril as tions, the united prayer of the people of Oregon went communication, the spread of intelligence, have been when we do not dream of the least danger. Our op- up to Heaven that their labors would be crowned far more rapid than has been our increase either of ponents never achieved a victory except by means of with success and the Union preserved. And, genterritory or population! [Great applause.] Young our cwn divisions, or when they fulled us to sleep and themen, it should be a matter of congratulation to us, as I am, as your toast would indicate. I have seen threw us off our guard, under the expectation of our as patriots and as democrats, that a just, honorable, the time when I congratulated myself upon making trimmph. Let the democracy be united, firm, and constitutional, and final settlement has been effecta very quick trip if I could go from Washington to vigitant, and then we can bid defiance to our political my residence in three weeks; and now I lament my opponents, and insure a triumph that will be full of nearly five days to make the trip! [Applause.] I allude to the progress in science and the mechanic arts in connexion with the means of communication for the purpose of showing that, no matter how rapid may be our growth, or how wide may be the expansion by the conformal days and the conformal days are the too. sion of our territory, our country will never be too our principles are the only principles that are consistent with the existence and perpetuity of the Union. entire continent. [Great applause.] I find that in [Here three cheers were given.] If democratic prinmy expressions I have been rather loose and vague. [that with the existence and perpetuity of the Union. [Here three cheers were given.] If democratic principles had bee strictly adhered to, and had prevailed, When I speak of our country being well adapted to the Union would have never been in danger. If the an ocean-bound republic, of course I mean to include whigs by their unholy combinations, had not wrested the power temporarily from the hands of the de-mocrats, the Union would never have been put in Mr. President, our system of government is as jeopardy, and they could not have claimed the glory of having aided us in having rescued it from that despace occupied by the original thirteen States, pro- struction which was the legitimate results of their own acts and principles. [Tremendot's applause.] giously observed in the administration of the gov- When the whigs come to me and say, Let us form a ernment. The great conservative and renovating Union party, I say to them, But for you, the necessiprinciple in our institutions is the rights of the States.

If State rights are observed and respected—if the inued applause.] They must not make an unholy alliance with aboutionists, and thereby put the Union in peril, and then call on me to abandon the time-honored principles of the democracy, and join them in

Mr. President, if the Union was ever in danger, it is now safe in anticipation of a complete triumph of the democratic party at the next election. [Applause.] We have only to be true to our country, to our principles, and to our party organization, and an easy vic-tory awaits us. Let us rally the democratic party upon the old issues-upon the Baltimore platform. [Loud and continued applause.] Let the democracy of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Polk be our standard of

democraby. [Great and vehement applause.] Mr. President, I fear that I have already trespassed and the patriotic sentiments of my distinguished friend from Michigan; and after they have exhausted the in the habit of public speaking; but when I see the material from which speeches should be made, I have democracy turn out in the numbers they have flocked been left to pick up, here and there, the pieces of here to-night, and evince the enthusiasm that pervades | ment. driftwood which might be found floating upon the this assembly I cannot be silent. But I have said current, and form and mould them into something enough, and will not longer trespass upon your pawhich I trust will not be deemed inappropriate to the tience.

occasion. [Great applause.]
In conclusion, I will be permitted to say, that this day has been, as the Eighth of January always should capital of this great republic. Honored by the presence and smiles of the ladies, and animated by those patriotic sentiments which the occasion is so well calculated to inspire, the Democratic Association have

reason to feel proud of their banquet. Mr. Douglas resumed his seat amid the most hearty and enthusiastic cheering.

as freedom survives. Great applanse. Hence the man who imagines that the triumph of the democratic party at any presidential election places its principles stocks.

| Great applanse. Hence the funds of both these institutions are employed solely in the purchase of stocks and loans on real estates and the fixed star of the sovereign State.

| Rickmond Examiner. | Rickmond Examiner. | Rickmond Examiner. | Rickmond Examiner. | Baltimore Sun.

REMARKS OF GEN. LANE, January 8th, 1852.

The sixth toust by the committee was read as fol-Gen. Joseph Lone: We honor the man for his patriotism, heroism, and devotion to democratic principles. Gen. Lane, on taking the speaker's stand, was

greeted with three enthusiastic cheers, and responded GENTLEMEN: I am very proud of this occasion to meet so many of my democratic friends. Nothing than this pleasere of meeting so many of the democracy of the country upon an occasion like this-upon the Eighth of January-for, let me say, this is the first Eighth of January I have seen in the States since

he commencement of the Mexican war. It is a pleasure to meet the democracy of the counoccasion is to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead-the hero of the battle of New Orleansthe great soldier and the enlightened statesman.

leasure it has afforded me to hear the illustrious Hungarian, our honored guest. He made a most glorious speech in a most glorious cause-the cause not only of his own Hungary, but the cause of constituional liberty throughout the world.

from Michigan, [Gen. Cass,] whose life has been timation of the world. The storms of many win-But this modern neutrality-that which denounces ters have passed over his head, and his democracy, mind exhausted the subject. And then came forward the senator from Illinois,

Mr. Douglas,] wto, though young, is nevertheless " giant" in the cause. Now, after these eloquent and able speeches from

will say, however, that I would like to extend to others the principles of our government, and after meanor. [Great applause.] And because it was pro- let any Russian power say these people should not people, from one end of the nation to the other, would

Gentlemen, as this appears to be a social demo-Mr. Prestdent, I will not occupy your time in pre- in his experience, [laughter,] as the representative present purpose. They will soon be on trial before all aware that I was sent out by the lamented Polk the sovereign people, and we well know what the to the very extreme of the country to establish a govjuded to these things incidentally, for the purpose of I arrived there I had the pleasure to find a democratshowing that the democracy have work on hand- ic population. I found that on the Pacific side of the prepared for the performance of that duty. [Great when this country was tossed by the tempest of secapplause.] The distinguished senator from Michi-tional strite and agitation-when we saw the illusis to be a Democratic President. I believe that it is Clay, Houston, Webster, and other friends of the the will of Providence and the will of the people country, regardless of political prejudices, struggling ed. [Cheers.]

My friend Judge Douglas has said of the spread of misfortune if it takes me four days to accomplish the valuable results when it shall be achieved. I care democracy that the institutions of our country have same journey. At the time of the adoption of the not for a mere victory in the election of a man, unconstitution, you could make the trip to Georgia in about forty days; now it takes nearly two-thirds of that time to go to California; and when a railroad shall have been made direct to the Pacific, as it will be under a democratic administration, it will take be under a democratic administration, it will take to the Union that requires an unnatural amalgamation with our opponents. [Great applause.] The demo-time to make the trip! [Applause.] I with our opponents. [Great applause.] The demo-time to make the trip! [Applause.] I desire.

They must and with democratic administration, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of people of this continent.

I will be extended to Hungary. I regret that it is otherwise to-day. If it could be possibly to the Union that requires an unnatural amalgamation to be seduced by an hypocritical prevent at least, and, in the lapse of this continent. us, as I believe it would, the day is not far distant elected Constable in District No. 2, by the following gued, and also the decisions, when announced. when we can truly say with the poet,

"The whole boundless continent is ours." [Cheers.] We are now upon the Far West; we can go no further. Many would regret that the coast did not extend 2.000 miles further, that our institutions might be extended over them. [Applause.] They will be extended to the islands, and ultimately, I trust, they will be extended over the whole world. Democrayears,—and I see no reason why I should not live fifty more, [laughter]—and I have seen this republic prosper and spread from thirteen States until it now embraces thirty-one free and sovereign States, peopled by an intelligent and patriotic population. Its strides are still onward.

Gentlemen, before we again assemble around the social hoard to celebrate another Eighth of January, plished Lady dispensed the hospitalities of the Exwe will be called upon to elect a President of the ecutive Mansion. United States. That President must be a democrat. perpetuating a federal dynasty under the pretext of [cheers,] but a union of the democracy is necessary loving the Union. [Three hearty cheers were here to secure this end. May I be allowed to express my fervent hope that, let the nomination fall upon whomsoever it may-whether it is the illustrious senator from Michigan, whose enlarged patriotism and experience so eminently fit him for the station, or the gal-"the young democrat," or any other democrat-evewill give him a most hearty and cordial support?

respond to a toast so complimentary to myself, I all our differences healed, and each democrat emulawould have taken time to have arranged my thoughts ting his fellow-democrat in the noble rivalry as to sufficiently to have made you a short speech. But who will do most for the cause. The time, the occayour kindness and partiality have forced me upon the sion, our duty to our country and to posterrty, everystand in the midst of the enthusiasm produced by thing conspire to proclaim, "A Union of THE DEthe magic eloquence of the illustrious Hungarian, MOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION." [Cheers.]

be, a glorious day for the democracy. It is the most abstraction; the sum of those infinite reasonings that brilliant entertainment I have ever witnessed in the filled the teeming, seething, never-resting intellect, which lately gleamed the planet Jupiter of the Souwhich cluster on the name and the book of Corper- lina." nicus, throng around the legacy which Calhoun has

thus left to the world of his own and of after ages. nearly complete. Like Calhoun, Corpernicus gave in our foreign relations, as the Navy Department is up a physical and mental frame of superhuman vi-SAVINGS BANKS. The value of these institutions tality to the discovery of truth, and a struggle with to the people is becoming more and more appreciated the monstrous errors of his day. Both died of sheer | sea and in collecting supplies and munitions of war. though the democracy have done much-have done every day. Their importance and utility in induct- exhaustion. Both embodied the true system; one of Among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is everything that has been done by way of the advance-ment, elevation, and improvement in the political of gradual, sure, and ultimate gain and reproduction, in a single work. Both died before their works system of this country -- still we have not accomplished those who otherwise perhaps would not think such a could pass from the press. Corpernicus, indeed, saw thing worth their endeavors, cannot be overestimated. the proof sheets of his undying volume, "On the We observe that the two regular savings institutions Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies:" they were things and the progress of events, be inapplicable now in many respects. The man is not considered the savings Bank Baltimore," have both just it,—and they fell from his nerveless grasp,—to be now in many respects. The man is not considered the savings Bank Baltimore, and placed in his nerveless grasp,—to be Howard, Esq. The Southerner is conducted by now in many respects. The man is not consistent made their annual reports, which are certainly very lifted up again by the windy acclaimations of a classical made their annual reports, which are certainly very the protection of the noble exile, and for his restoratheir already numerous depositors to avail of their died without the supreme moment of prophetic trifor, if it was wise then, the probabilities are that the their benefits. 'The "Savings Bank of Baltimore," umph which illuminated the lonely dissolution of that change of circumstances in the development of our the oldest institution of the sort in the city, had on resources has rendered it expedient and unwise at hand on the 31st ult. \$2,680,072, of which \$1,005,- up the last moment of a winter day. But not less this time. The man is only consistent who follows 511 had been received from depositors during the past certain is the accomplishment of his long labor. Not gitive-slave law. Seward, it is said, will go for him addressed to Mr. Webster, with the proceedings of and Taylorsville Plank Poad, and that the President out his principles and adapts his measures to them in years, and \$162,759 for interest on loans and diviwiew of the condition of things he finds in extstence dends on stock. The amounts paid out during the tomb the pæan of his praise. He has done for political the period of time when it is necessary to make year were as follows: to depositors \$854,265 42; for cal science what Corpernicus did for physical scithe application. [Great applause.] Hence I care expenses \$9,858 18; for taxes \$7,482—total \$871,not if a man says I have been inconsistent upon a 615 60. The "Eutaw Savings Bank," an institusun and the planets accomplish their harmonious ormeasure of expediency, provided he will admit that I lion of only a few year's standing, had on hand on have always been faithful to my principles, and regulated all questions of expediency by them. Mensulated all questions of expediency by them. Mensbeen received from depositors, and \$14,334 42 from hereafter live and move with harmony and an order lasted ten or twelve seconds, and in Warwick some ures of policy are in their nature temporary, and liable to be abandoned whenever the necessity ceases which called them into existence; but democratic principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long principles are immutable, and can never die so long funds of both them into existence of tweive seconds, and in warwick some total not less certain and perfected, than their glorious protocous protoco

STANDARD.

RALEIGH; N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. Our friends of the Wilmington Journal, in an article which we copied on the 14th, suggested Tuesday the 4th day of May as the time for holding the has occurred for many years that is more gratifying Democratic State Convention. We have no objection to the time mentioned; but after consulting with our friends, we are of the opinion that it would be best to hold the Convention at a somewhat later day. We have examined the run of the Courts, and find that they will nearly all be over by about the middle of try upon any occasion, but more especially when that May, thus giving an opportunity to a large majority of the more active and prominent members of the party to be present; and with this fact in view and I am also gratified to be here for the exceeding for other reasons, we would most respectfully suggest Thursday, the 13th day of May, as a suitable time. It would be impossible to name a day which would suit the convenience of all; but we hope the day above mentioned will meet the approartion of our He was followed by the distinguished senator friends generally, and that every one who wishes to be present, will make some sacrifices in order to at-

The Democratic National Convention will assemble on the 1st day of June, and the time between the 13th of May and that day will be ample to enable the two State Delegates to be informed of their election As my friend beside me well remarked, his capacious and get ready for their journey. This will leave, also, just twelve weeks for the Gubernatorial campaign, which, it strikes us, will be as long a period as could be reasonably desired.

We hope to see a full attendance. Let the farmthese distinguished gentlemen. I cannot hope to say ers, as well as the professional members of the party turn out, and come up in their strength to the Convention. The ensuing campaign will be of more has said truly that every acquisition that has been mounce the effender as being guilty of piracy, when they have become independent and free I would, by made to the United States has been accomplished by your own law has declared it to be only a misde- annexation, throw around them our protection. Then any which has taken place in the last fifteen years. Hold your Meetings, then, brother Democrats-put B. F. Moore, Geo. W. Haywood, H. W. Miller, your principles again on record, and then assemble Perrin Busbee, H. W. Husted, and S. H. Rogers. merican citizens in one day, without the forms of trial, thunder out, in the language of the illustrious Jackson, once more in general Convention to speak to the State, the action of the democratic party. [Cheers.] Each and in palpable violation of soleum treaty stipulations "By the Eternal, they shall be free." [Cheers.] and to act for the interest and welfare of the party present Term: generally. The signs are all auspicious. Victory cratic gathering, where each is called upon to give will again perch upon our banners, provided we are true to ourselves and to the great principles which we have in charge.

CITY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election held in this City on Monday last, for Intendant and seven

INTENDANT. W. Dallas Haywood, no opposition, 190 votes. Scattering votes, 14.

COMMISSIONERS WESTERN WARD. S. W. Whiting, 27; A. M. Gorman, 27; C. W. D. Hutchings. 21; Thomas Briggs, 25. Messrs. Whiting and Gorman elected.

COMMMISSIONERS MIDDLE WARD. Seaton Gales, 40; Edward Yarbrough, 34; Tho- by Strange for plaintiff and Winston and Mendenhall mas R. Fentress, 28; E. P. Guion, 18: John Primrose 18. Messrs. Gales, Yarbrough, and Fentress

COMMISSIONERS EASTERN WARD. Eldridge Smith, 72; Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, 40; from Anson-argued by Strange for plaintiff and Republic's glorious constitution was framed; where William C. Upchurch, 37; Samuel Rowland 37. Winston for defendant. Kerr vs. Kirkpatrick, in

John J. Christophers was elected Constable in Dis- plaintiff and Miller for defendant. trict No. 1, without opposition; and John Taylor was vote: Taylor 52; Quinton Utley 35.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Gov. Reid's Levee, on Thursday evening last, was man, says the Washington Union, has been brought to resistance. well attended, and passed off to the evident gratifica- to our notice by a friend. It escaped us at the time tion of all. It was a pleasant assemblage of neigh- of its appearance, or it should have been published as the memory of your Washington. hors and friends, and was characterized by innocent an eloquent expression of the thoughts inspired by cy is progressive, and they must prevail, for they are hilarity and true social enjoyment. The Governor's the visit of Kossuth to Philadelphia, and as showing adapted to the happiness of man. "The Queen of tables were literally heaped with the "good things that Mr. Buchanan is behind none of his countrymen the Colonies; those four men there (turning to the of lie," served up in the most tempting manner. We saw present a number of distinguished per- ments of just disapprobation of the conduct of Rus-

Every one must have been impressed by the cor- the for themselves their forms of government: dial and unaffected manner of the Governor, and the ease and grace with which his amiable and accom-

DAILY MAIL.

We are pleased to find that an effort is now being made by the citizens of Raleigh, Greensborough and this place, to procure the establishment of a daily mail from Raleigh, Westward. We were called on lust week, to subscribe to a petition for this purpose. lant Butler, of Kentucky, or my friend from Illinois. The paper was then numerously signed. The great need of additional mail facilities, and the growing imry democrat in the country, from Maine to Texas. portance of this section of the State, are facts so well known and felt that we presume there is not a man I have had the honor, in my life, of voting three in this whole region who would not most earnestly times for General Jackson, twice for Mr. Van Buren, join in a petition at once so reasonable in itself, and. and once for Mr. Polk. In 1848 I was not in the if granted, so beneficial to all. Messrs. Bland & Dunn country, and things went wrong. [Great laughter.] have exhibited such a degree of business talent and go long on your patience. [Cries of " Go on, go on,"] But the fact that things went wrong in '48 is the ve- enterprise, as to leave no room for doubting, that, I ought to have made a short speech; and had I re- ry reason they should go right in '52. [Cheers.] I should the new arrangement be made, there will be ceived notice that I would have been called upon to trust that we shall enter that campaign united, with nothing lacking on their part.

> We subscribe to the above. The Western part of The intervention of Russia, however, in violation of this State is justly entitled to a daily mail, and we the clearest principles of the law of nations, has, for hope the effort now making to establish one, will succeed. In common with many citizens, we look to effect may follow from the unjustifiable interference Gentlemen, I have intended to be brief. I am not the members of Congress from this State to use their of Czar. This may teach the people of western Eu- and the Panama \$1,500,000. influence and best exertions in behalf of this move- rope to place faith in the predictions of Napoleon,

The Washington Union of Friday last says: " We mon danger. If they would live as freemen, they lament to learn from a telegraphic report dated at must be willing to die like freemen under the stan-Louisville, the 13th instant, that the venerable Mrs. continent this may be unfurled. The great struggle of the Senate to cede the country back to Mexico, or, MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS. Here we have at last Polk died the day before at her residence in Colum- would seem now to be impending; and may Heaven at least, to refuse to take it in the treaty of peace. the residium of the crucible, the result of a lifetime bia of apoplexy. She was the mother of ex-Presi- protect the right! May the cause of human liberty abstraction; the sum of those infinite reasonings that dent Polk, and of the present Colonel Wm. Polk, prove triumphant; and may Hungary emerge from who represents so ably the District within which the enlightened Governor, a free, an independent, and a fornia continues favorable. The news from the countries of the countrie thern[Heavens. Associations more thrilling than those family settled after their removal from North Caro-powerful republic!

The Baltimore Sun is of the opinion that there must The parrallel suggested by these great names is be something of an extraordinary nature t.anspiring actively engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for to be strengthened by two additional vessels.

> We have received the two first numbers of "The Southerner," which paper takes the place of the swelled with emotion, and the tears rolled down the Tarborough Press, formerly published by George veteran cheeks of the great Kentuckian, as he adesting sheet. We hope it may be well sustained. tion to his native country. Vive HENRY CLAY."

Scott stock is said to be still rising. It is even after Scott shall have been elected, and of enjoying our government with that of Great Britain for the re- miles of it completed by the close of the present

that he has already addressed a letter to the American Shocks of an earthquake were felt in Massachu- Minister in England, and hopes for success.

ville County, has been changed to Sassafras Fork. from the third district of New Hampshire.

SUPREME COURT.

O. H. PERRY, Assistant Clerk.

ttendance during the present Term :

James T. Morehead, of Greensborough.

Patrick H. Winston, of Wadesborough.

Robert Strange, of Favetteville.

John R. J. Daniel, of Halifax.

David Reid, of Duplin.

A. R. Kelly, of Moore.

John B. Troy, of Lumberton.

James Banks, of Fayetteville.

John Kerr, of Yancevville.

R. R. Heath, of Edenton.

Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville.

Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington.

John W. Norwood, of Hillsborough.

John A. Gilmer, of Greensborough.

George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford,

J. Parker Jordan, of Perguimons.

James W. Bryan, of Newbern.

George Greene, of Newbern.

T. B. Venable, of Oxford.

John H. Haughton, of Pittsborough.

Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton.

David A. Barnes, of Northampton.

Gen. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City.

R. S. Donnell, of Washington.

and Gilmer for defendant.

for defendant.

W. N. H. Smith, of Murfreesborough.

THURSDAY, January 15.

FRIDAY, January 17.

SATURDAY, January 17.

HON, MR. BUCHANAN AND KOSSUTH.

" WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,)

abolished, and this down-trodden race were to be ele-

vated to the dignity, equality, and privileges of free-

men, every American heart beat with intense anxiety

for the success of the glorious cause. Sympathy to

any foreign people, except those of oppressed Ireland.

the conflict, under the guidance of her patriotic and

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

CLAY AND Kossuth. One of the Correspondents

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS. The Eastern (Me.)

The Whig State Convention for North Carolina

the recent interview between Clay and Kossuth:

To the Committee."

Kossuth and for Hungary.

December 23, 1851.

J. T. C. WIATT, Marshall.

ELOQUENCE. The Supreme Court of North Carolina is now in Kossuth was received by the Legislature of Mary session, in the Capitol, in this City, present land, in session at Annapolis when he passed through that place on his way North; and his reply to the ad. THOMAS RUFFIN, Chief Justice. dress of welcome on the part of the Senate, is a most FREDERICK NASH, Judge. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Judge. impressive and splendid specimen of eloquence, He WILLIAM EATON, Jr., Altorney General. opens as follows: JAMES IREDELL, Reporter. EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

"Mr. President: The stormy current of my life has offered several momen. to me when the importance of the occasion, connected with associations of his torical intetest, impressed a deep emotion upon my The following members of the Bar have been in

But perhaps never yet in my life has the memor of the past made such a glowing impression upon m

I bow with reverential awe before history in boy ing before you, Senators of Maryland, in this glori ons hall, the sanctuary of immortal deeds, hallower by the memory of immortal names. [Applause, Before I thank the living, let me look to those de whose spirits dwell within these walls, (looking a the portraits that hung upon the walls,) living an unimperishably life in the glory, freedom and happiness of your great United Republic, destined, as I confi. dently hope, to become the corner-stone of the futpy of Humanity.

Yes, there they are, the glorious architects of the independence of this Republic, grown up to such a giant in such a short time.

There is Thomas Stone; there, your Demosthenes Samuel Chase; (pointing to the portrait of each, as named;) there, Charles Carroll of Carrollion, who designedly added that epithet to the significance of his name, that nobody should be mistaken about who was the Carroll who dared the noble deed, and was rewarded by being the last of his illustrious companions, whom God called to the Heavenly Paradise after he had long enjoyed the paradise of freedom or earth; and here, William Paca; -all of them signers of the Declaration of American Independence—that noblest, that happiest page in mankind's history [Applause.]

After a few words in relation to Gov. Paca, he breaks forth as follows:

"Ye spirits of the departed ! cast a ray of conso. The resident members of the Bar who have been lation by the thundering voice of your nation over in attendance, are as follows: James Iredeil, R. M. that downtrodden land, whose elect chief, a wander Saunders, John H. Bryan, William H. Haywood, Jr. ing exile for having dared to imitate the inspiration of your manly hearts, lays the trembling hopes of an oppressed continent before the generous heart of your people-now not only an independent nation The following cases have been argued during the but also a mighty and glorious power on earth. An

plause. Alas! what a difference in the success of two like deeds! Have I not done what ye did? Yes, I have State vs. Dean, from Guilford-argued by Attor- Was the cause for which I did it not alike sacred and ney General for the State, and Morehead and J. H. just as yours? It was. Or have we not fought to Bryan for the defendant. State vs. Weaver, from sustain it with equal resolution as your brethren did! Bold though it be to claim a glory such as America Forsythe-argued by Attorney General for the State, and J. H. Bryan and Morehead for the defendant. | has, I am note to claim, and say-yes, we use. And yet what a difference to the result! And where this Strong vs. Menzies, in Equity from Rockingham- difference? Only out of that single circumstance argued by Morehead for plantiff, and Miller, Kerr, that, while you, in your struggle, met with assistance, we, in ours, met not even with " fair play "-because when we fought there was nobody on earth to maintain the laws of nature's God.

McRae vs. Morrison, from Montgomery-argued America was silent and England did not stir; and by Mendenhall for plaintiff and Strange for defendant. while you were assisted by a French King, we were State vs. Cheek, from Chatham-argued by Attorney forsaken by a French Republic-itself now trodden down, because it has forsaken us!" General for the State, and G. W. Haywood and

He concludes as follows: Haughton for defendant. State vs. Allen, from Stan-"Oh! it is not a mere capricious change of fate, ley-submitted by Attorney General for the State. that the exiled governor of that land whose name, Robinson vs. Threadgill, from Montgomery-argued four years ago, was scarcely known on your glorious shores, and which now (oh, let me have the blessings of this faith) is dear to the generous heart of America; it is not a mere chance that Hungary's exiled chiefs thanks the Senators of Maryland for the high State vs. Uzzell, from Franklin-argued by Attorney General for the State. Threadgill vs. West, first Continental Congress met; where your great he treaty of acknowledged independence was ra Equity from Guiltord-argued by J. H. Bryan for and where you, Senators, guard with steady hand the sovereign State's rights of your own State, united to thirty else, not to make you less free, but to make We shall continue to give the cases as they are ar-

I believe there is the hand of God in history, You assigned a place in this hall of freedom to the memory of Chatham, for having been just to America, The following letter from this distinguished states- by opposing the stamp act, which awoke your nation

Now, the people of England think, as once Pitt, the elder thought, and honors with deep reverence

But suppose the England of Lord Chatham's time had thought as Chatham did, and his hurning worls had moved the English aristocracy to be just towards in sympathy for the Hungarian cause, and in sentiportraits) had not signed your country's independence Washington were perhaps a name "unknown, unhonored and unsung," and this proud constellation sia in violating the sacred right of all nations to setof your glorious stars had perhaps not yet risen on mankind's sky—instead of being now about to become the sun of freedom. [Applause.] It is thus Providence acts. " GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with your in-

Let me hope, sir, that Hungary's unmerited fate vitation, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, was necessary, in order that your stars should be

come such a sun. to attend the Kosseth banquet at Philadelphia on Fri-Sirs, I stand, perhaps, upon the very spot where day next. I regret that indispensable engagements will deprive me of the pleasure and the privilege of your Washington stood, a second Cincinnatus, conexpressing in person, on that very interesting occa- summating the greatest act of his life. The walls casion, my warm sympathy and high admiration for which now listen to my humble words, listened to the words of his republican virtue, immortal by their In common with our countrymen, I witnessed with deep interest the commencement of the herioic struggle of Hungary to assert and to maintain her ancient national independence against the House of Haps- you are mighty enough to defy any power on earth burg-Lorrain. When in the progress of this struggle in a just cause, and he would tell you that there never it became manifest that under the guidance of Gov. was and never will be a cause more just than the Kossuth the institutions of Hungary, which had kept cause of Hungary, being, as it is, the cause of op-

the peasants in servile subjection, were to be forever pressed humanity.' During the delivery of this eloquent Speech, says the Baltimore Sun, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed and in the midst of congratulations and greetings the the same extent has never been felt amongst us for Senate adjourned.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamers El Dorado and Panama have arrived the present, blighted all the bright prospects which at New York, with the latest intelligence from Calithe heroism of Hungary had raised. Yet one good fornia. The El Dorado brought \$1,400,000 in gold,

Two millions nine hundred thousand dollars in that Europe must become either republican or Cos- "clear grit" by two steamers, and any quantity still sack, and thus arouse them to a sense of their com- to come! Mr. Webster, by the way, said not long since that California was not worth a dollar; and we dard of human liberty, in whatever portion of their think it was Mr. Badger who voted in secret session What statesmen!

The intelligence from the mining districts in Calitry is generally unimportant.

In the Courier of the 8th inst., we mentioned the sale of forty-two negroes at an average of \$400 each, as an evidence that this species of property is advancing in our State, and to prove that that assertion still of the New York Tribune thus notices the close of holds good, we have only to state that one hundred and twenty-three, sold yesterday by P. J. Potcher, "When Kossuth rose to depart, Mr. CLAY also averaged as we have been informed, \$448 each, and that one gang of sixteen prime hands averaged \$612 raised himself from his chair, and taking Kossuth's hands in his, he placed the other upon the shoulder of the exile, and with deep feeling, invoked the bless-

Negroes are commanding better prices now, we believe, than they have ever commanded heretofore. ing of Heaven upon him. The boson, of Kossuth We learn that at the late sale, in Edgecombe Counfervent prayers should ascend to Almighty God for ceased, negro mechanics brought from \$1,100 to \$1,000 to

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that ser-

lease of the Irish State prisoners. Mr. Webster says year. Gov. Boutwell, Democrat, has been re-elected by the Legislature, Governor of Massachusetts-the people having failed to elect. Mr. Winthrop was

> The House of Delegates of Maryland, in passing doctrine of intervention.

Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Resolutions for the reception of Kossuth, adopted a The name of Abram's Plains (Post office) in Gran- Patents, is a delegate to the Baltimore Convention Resolution, by a vote of 50 to 16, disavowing his